

# ECONOMIC VICTORY IN PEACE TREATY

## Commercial Subjugation Faces Germany in Terms of Document

### BROCKDORFF USES FINESSE

By CLINTON W. GILBERT  
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public  
Ledger With the Peace Delegation  
in Europe  
By Special Cable

Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co.  
Paris, May 14.—The next few days  
possibly will determine how seriously  
Brockdorff-Rantzau's protest against  
the peace treaty will be taken. Brock-  
dorff Rantzau probably is going home,  
and before his return German national  
sentiment must have a chance to devel-  
op. His preliminary protest saying the  
conditions of the treaty were such as no  
nation could endure is interpreted here  
as the first step in an effort to arouse  
the German nation.

There are two purposes in this cam-  
paign, one to impress the Peace Con-  
ference with the spirit of the German  
people resisting the terms of peace, the  
other to get the minds of the German  
people off domestic issues and concen-  
trate them on the peace question, and  
thus possibly strengthen the Scheide-  
mann government.

If the issue works this way it will  
have an effect on the Fiume issue with  
Italy, which doubtless is the sole thing  
that kept alive the Orlando government  
for several months.

### Doubt of Signing Grows

Doubt of Germany's signing the peace  
treaty grows as the document is read  
and studied. Germany has little to gain  
by signing. If she signs she agrees to  
economic subjugation for a generation.  
It may be regarded as the best policy to  
invite the Allies to come into Germany  
and try to exact their own terms rather  
than sign a document binding the Ger-  
man nation to their acceptance.

The protest carefully avoids saying  
that Germany will not sign the peace  
treaty. In this respect it is like all  
the speeches of Scheidemann, Eberberger  
and others, probably because there is  
a section in Germany that is strong for  
peace, and a direct threat not to sign  
would be unpopular until the people are  
educated to understand what bur-  
dens the signing of the peace would  
impose upon them. Moreover, Brock-  
dorff-Rantzau aims to negotiate, and  
the last thing he will do will be to  
refuse to sign when negotiations fail  
and the patience of the Allies is ex-  
hausted.

### Purpose of German Diplomacy

The effort of German diplomacy will  
be to try to separate America from  
the other powers with regard to the  
economic conditions of the treaty, which  
will be the real issue of the negotia-  
tions.

Also the Scheidemann government will  
doubtless take a leaf from the Wilson  
diplomacy and appeal to the radical  
support especially in England, where  
the Labour party already has issued a  
manifesto condemning the treaty as un-  
just. Like President Wilson in the  
preliminary negotiations during the  
war, Brockdorff-Rantzau probably will  
avoid coming to a definite issue by  
refusal to sign as long as possible, but  
will keep before the radicals of the  
world the assertion that this treaty was  
written largely by the big commercial  
interests of the Allies' world in their  
own favor.

### Huge Commercial Victory

This peace may come within Presi-  
dent Wilson's description of "peace  
without victory" in military aspects,  
and largely in territorial aspects, but  
commercially it is a peace with vic-  
tory of the unimpeachable sort.

Economically, if Germany signs the  
treaty as it stands, Germany is a sub-  
ject nation for thirty years to come.  
In that time it will be possible for the  
Allies by occupation of part of Ger-  
many's territory to alienate the support  
of the inhabitants from Germany and  
add territorial conquests to the enor-  
mous commercial conquest written into  
the treaty.

### What the Allied Program will be in the face of this German policy it is difficult to conceive. The last thing the Allies want to do is to bring about bolshevism in Germany or create a situ- ation there which will force military occupation of that country upon them.

### Bugaboo of Bolshevism

If Brockdorff-Rantzau succeeds with-  
in the next fortnight in making Ger-

many feel the conditions of peace un-  
endurable, he has the possibility of  
holding over the Allies the two threats  
of bolshevism and necessity of military  
occupation of Germany and indefinite  
prolongation of the war—tremendously  
effective diplomatic weapons.

Moreover, he is talking to Allies who  
have shown little capacity for union and  
explaining to politicians the economic  
side of a treaty of which they have  
little understanding and which they  
had little to do in framing.

When the Big Five really under-  
stands the treaty it has drawn up it  
will probably be astonished at its many  
rigors. The real treaty is a commercial  
treaty, which has been drawn  
rather unobtrusively by subordinates.

### Ebert Hopes U. S. Rejects Treaty

Continued From Page One

adjustment, according to those who have  
taken part in recent conferences.

The status of Fiume is still being  
discussed, as the plan to make it a  
free city similar to Danzig has not  
proved acceptable.

Belief that the treaty with Austria  
would be handed to the delegates of  
that nation by the end of the present  
week was expressed today.

It developed that the allied powers  
to be represented at St. Germain in  
the negotiations with the Austrians will  
be less numerous than those at Ver-  
sailles. These powers will comprise the  
states which declared war upon or broke  
diplomatic relations with Austria-Hun-  
gary.

Reports from Bern last night said  
the Austrian delegation, numbering sev-  
enty persons, passed through Switzer-  
land yesterday afternoon on a special  
train for Paris.

### Austrians to Arrive Tonight

The arrangements for the reception of  
the Austrian peace delegates tonight  
for their accommodation at the quiet  
suburban residence in which the allies  
will be housed, and the presentation to them  
of the conditions of peace, which are to  
be a duplication in many respects of  
those handed the Germans at Versailles,  
are now completed.

It is evident that the Austrians are  
to be treated less as enemies and sub-  
ject to less restrictions than their Ger-  
man allies. They will be received on  
their arrival at St. Germain by Presi-  
dent Chalet, of the Department of the  
Seine-et-Oise, as the representative of  
the French Government.

### In Charge of Austrians

They will be entrusted to the charge  
of the inter-allied military mission ap-  
pointed by the French Colonel Henry, on  
which Major Taylor represents the United  
States.

The Italians will play a far more  
prominent role in the reception of the  
Austrians and the presentation of terms  
than in the case of the Germans. An  
Italian colonel, ranking with Colonel  
Henry and above the other inter-allied  
representatives, has been delegated for  
the military mission, and the Italian  
plenipotentiaries probably will be given  
seats at the head of the table for the  
ceremony of the presentation of condi-  
tions.

### French See German Crisis

Commenting upon the meeting of the  
German National Assembly in Berlin,  
the French newspapers point out that,  
underlying an apparent unanimity  
against the peace terms were charac-  
teristic indications of a division between  
the government and the members of the  
Assembly. In view of this, the news-  
papers express belief that a German  
Government crisis may be imminent.

As to the speech of Philipp Scheide-  
mann, the consensus of opinion among  
the commentators is that his attitude  
reminds that of a convicted individual,  
whose punishment becomes imminent.  
The newspapers declare that neither his  
interested appeals to pity nor his dis-  
guised threats will impress the Entente,  
which, united in peace as in war, will  
require the strict fulfillment of the  
peace treaty.

### Berlin, May 13 (delayed).—(By A. P.)

Declaring that the terms of peace  
presented by the allied and associated  
governments to Germany "contemplate  
the physical, moral and intellectual par-  
alysis of the German people; that Ger-  
mans were betrayed by statements  
made by President Wilson, and that he,  
himself is looking forward to the future  
with gravest apprehension," President  
Ebert said today he still hoped that  
American democracy would not accept  
the treaty framed at the Peace Confer-  
ence. He rejected with disdain the sug-  
gestion that the present German Gov-  
ernment would resign rather than ac-  
cept or reject the terms, saying that  
the government would "hold out to the  
end."

"When in the course of 2000 years,"  
he asked, "was ever a peace offered a  
defeated people which so completely con-

templated its physical, moral and in-  
tellectual paralysis as do the terms  
enunciated at Versailles?

### Quotes Wilson on Justice

"In his message to Congress on De-  
cember 4, 1917, President Wilson said:  
"The frightful injustice committed in  
the course of this war must not be  
made good by wishing a similar injus-  
tice on Germany and her allies. The  
world would not tolerate the commis-  
sion of a similar injustice as reprisal  
and realignment."

(In his message to Congress referred  
to in the foregoing paragraph, delivered  
when he asked that a state of war be  
declared to exist between the United  
States and Austria-Hungary, President  
Wilson said:

"The wrongs, the very deep wrongs,  
committed in this war must be righted.  
That of course, but they cannot and  
must not be righted by the commission  
of similar wrongs against Germany and  
her allies. The world will not permit  
the commission of similar wrongs as a  
means of reparation and settlement."

"The German people," President  
Ebert continued, "is only beginning to  
scale from the hypnosis into which it  
has been lulled because of its solid faith  
in the sincerity and truth of the full-  
ness of Mr. Wilson's program and his  
fourteen points. The awakening will be  
terrifying, and we all look forward  
to it with gravest apprehensions. In  
the face of the cold, naked realities we  
still consciously cling to the faith  
which found its epitome in the names  
of Wilson and the United States and  
the conception of the democracy of the  
league of nations.

"We cannot believe that this has all  
been an illusion and that the confidence  
and hopes of a whole people have been  
deposited in a manner unknown to his-  
tory. Even now optimists are saying, 'Wil-  
son will not permit it; he dare not pos-  
sibly permit it.'"

The president added that he and his  
party could not blame the pan-Germans  
for the "immodest haste with which  
they are now digging up their former  
speeches and editorials, in which the  
Social Democrats and other Liberals  
were ridiculed for their belief in Presi-  
dent Wilson's program."

### "Staked All on Wilson"

"I and my colleagues," he said in  
conclusion, "upon whom rests the ter-  
rific burden of the forthcoming deci-  
sions, hope and pray the German people  
who staked all on President Wilson and  
the United States shall not find them-  
selves deceived. If, however, the Ameri-  
can democracy actually accepts the  
present peace terms as its own, it be-  
comes an accomplice and an abettor of  
political blackmailers; it surrenders the  
traditional American principle of fair  
play and sportsmanship and trails the  
ideals of true democracy in the dust."

### Notwithstanding the night now covering it, I have abiding faith in the future of the German people and in the unconquerability of its soul. This peo- ple, which has given the world so much in science, learning and industry, must not go down to oblivion. It still has a cultural mission to perform and ethical treasures to bestow."

### CHINESE ENVOYS RECEIVE THREATS

#### Warned Not to Sign the Treaty of Peace

Paris, May 14.—(By A. P.)—Mes-  
sages threatening violence if they sign  
the peace treaty have been received by  
the Chinese delegation from various  
parts of China. A dispatch sent by  
25,000 citizens of Shantung province,  
dated Tsing-tu, May 11, says:  
"Regarding the Tsingtau problem,

Japan shows contempt for public right  
and never ceases to be ambitious. The  
people of Shantung refuse to accept an  
effective such illegal demands. The  
traitors to our country, Tsao Ye-Lin  
(minister of communications, whose  
house was burned at Peking), and Chang  
Tsung-Hsiang (former minister to Ja-  
pan, who was severely beaten by the  
Chinese), deserved death for the blow  
suffered by the Chinese people.

"Should you sign the Japanese pro-  
posal you must receive the same treat-  
ment upon returning to China. We  
cannot give ear to apologies. Do not  
fail us. We are much in earnest."

A message from Hangchow dated May  
10 says:

"The Assembly is extremely disap-  
pointed at hearing that the disposal of  
Tsing-Tau has been left to the discre-  
tion of Japan alone. All are prepared  
to do what the crisis demands, but are  
hoping that you will yet obtain a change  
in the situation. If necessary, with-  
draw from the conference without sign-  
ing the protocol. You can depend upon  
the full moral support of the people at  
home."

### BRITISH URGE POOL OF ENEMY SHIPPING

#### Would Include Vessels Held Here in Distribution

Paris, May 14.—(By A. P.)—Re-  
newed efforts are being made by the  
British delegation to secure an agree-  
ment calling for the pooling of former  
German merchant vessels and their dis-  
tribution on a basis of tonnage losses  
during the war, instead of the plan of  
the United States retaining those ships  
interned in America, prior to that  
country's entry into the war.

Poland is laying claim to some of the  
ships surrendered by Germany. She  
presented her claims to the council of  
four ministers this afternoon.

### London, May 14.—(By A. P.)

The ministry of shipping announced to-  
day that the number and tonnage of  
Allied merchantmen lost through enemy  
activity in the war were as follows:

Ships	Tons
Great Britain	2197 7,438,000
France	238 697,000
Italy	230 742,000
Japan	29 120,000
United States	80 341,000
Total	2774 9,338,000

In addition to the British ships above  
twenty British vessels, aggregating  
50,000 tons, were lost on Admiralty  
service.

### Washington, May 14.—(By A. P.)

Officials here do not believe that re-  
newed efforts by the British govern-  
ment to secure an agreement calling for  
the pooling of former German merchant  
vessels will be successful. Opposition  
by the United States, when the propo-  
sal first was advanced, defeated the  
British plan in the Supreme Economic  
Council, the decisions of which must be  
unanimously to be binding, and it was  
said here today that there was no rea-  
son to believe President Wilson had  
changed his mind on the subject.

# JAPAN ABANDONS EXCLUSION POLICY

## "Asia for Asiatics" Forgotten as Nipponese Enter Banking Pact to Develop China

### NOT TO DISMEMBER NATION

By CLINTON W. GILBERT  
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public  
Ledger With the Peace Dele-  
gation in Europe  
By Wireless

Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co.  
Paris, May 14.—Japan, by entering  
the consortium composed of American,  
British and French bankers, as a part-  
ner in developing China, aligns herself  
definitely with the western nations.

A "consortium" is the legal defini-  
tion of a term that has obtained vogue  
in the recent proceedings of the Peace  
Conference, it is "friendship, partnership,  
union."

As Japan has the same interests in  
the east as the other powers, she must  
have the same attitude toward China's  
future. The state abandons, so far as  
economics are concerned, the policy of  
"Asia for Asiatics."

The sphere of influence of the Shan-  
tung issue is limited to the policy of the  
joint development of all parts of China,  
even those now reserved under other  
spheres of influence.

The most vital importance is at-  
tached to making the concession at  
Shantung more acceptable and the  
danger of an aggressive Oriental policy  
by Japan in this program suggested  
by the fact that the American gov-  
ernment only definitely accepted Japan's  
entry into the consortium within the  
last two days.

The plan contemplates developing  
China without economically dismem-  
bering the nation. It renders less val-  
uable the spheres of influence now pos-  
sessed for new developments, such as  
railroads and public works, even of  
spheres of influence carried on by the  
partnership.

The plan is acceptable to the Chinese  
delegates here, who welcome it as a  
means of developing China without hav-  
ing the western powers extend their spheres  
of political influence. The governments,  
in no sense guarantee investments, but  
their approval is of the most impor-  
tance, both in China, in securing con-  
cessions and in the investment markets  
of the world.

Thirty American banking firms are  
in the new group, as against four which  
participated in the old six-power loan  
administration, having insisted on  
broadening the movement. Other na-  
tions probably will enter, especially  
Belgium.

### FRANCE PICKS LEAGUE MEN

#### Selects Two Representatives to World Union—Names Unannounced

Paris, May 14.—Two French mem-  
bers of the league of nations have been  
selected. Their names will be pub-  
lished shortly.

# Strict Blockade Planned if Foe Rejects Treaty

Paris, May 14.—(By A. P.)—  
The Supreme Economic Council yes-  
terday considered economic measures  
that may be taken against Germany  
in case her delegates refuse to sign  
the peace treaty.

The project which has been pre-  
pared having in view the re-estab-  
lishment of a strict blockade will be  
handed over to the Council of Four  
for eventual application.

The Economic Council has decided  
to maintain a strict blockade of  
Hungary so long as the political situ-  
ation there remains uncertain.

### Cummins Chosen by Republicans

Continued From Page One

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, was re-  
jected party whip without opposition,  
and Senator Wadsworth, of New York,  
was again chosen secretary of the con-  
ference.

### Cummins Nominated by Borah

Senator Cummins was nominated for  
president pro tempore by Senator Bor-  
ah, of Idaho, regarded as the leader of  
the Progressive group and was chosen  
by acclamation, Senator Knox, of  
Pennsylvania, nominated Senator Lodge  
for party leader and chairman of the  
conference.

Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut,  
identified with the regulars, will be  
chairman of the committee of nine au-  
thorized to assign committee places, and  
Senator McCumber, of North Dakota,  
will be chairman of the steering com-  
mittee, but Senator Lodge deferred an-  
nouncements of other appointments. Re-  
sides authorizing these two committees,  
the conference directed Senator Lodge  
to name a committee of three, to be  
headed by Senator New, of Indiana, for  
distribution of patronage.

### Rules designed to limit power of sen- ators who have seen long service were

adopted. That chairman of the  
ten most important committees shall  
be eligible for a place only on one other  
committee and that the personnel of  
committees shall be limited to seven-  
teen.

A committee of six senators called  
on Senator Johnson, of California, be-  
fore the conference met and urged him  
to accept the presidency pro tempore,  
but the senator again declined the po-  
sition. The committee consisted of  
Senators Kellogg, Minnesota; Freligh,  
New Jersey; Sutherland, West  
Virginia; Calder, New York; Hale,  
Maine, and Curtis, Kansas, who had  
been mentioned for the position, but  
who has been active in seeking to ad-  
just factional difficulties.

Johnson refused the proffer of the  
Senate presidency when unable to him  
last night by the Progressives.

The conference was closed, but it was  
stated sessions to follow may be open,  
especially that at which the protest of  
the Progressives against the chairman-  
ships for Senators Penrose and Warren  
will be discussed.

### Republicans Confident

Senator Borah, who has been leading  
the Progressives in their fight; Sen-  
ator Lodge, Republican leader, and Sen-

ators Penrose and Warren last night  
declared the differences between the two  
factions would be entirely eliminated  
before the Senate convenes on Monday,  
and that both sides will be satisfied.

"The Senate will be organized and it  
will be organized by the Republicans on  
Monday," said Senator Borah after a  
conference with his progressive col-  
leagues.

The Progressive senators who at-  
tended the conference in Senator  
Borah's office predicted last night that  
as a result of their fight against Sen-  
ator and Warren, they will receive recog-  
nition on the important committees and  
that the opposing faction will consult  
them in matters of legislation.

The last Congress in the legislative  
appropriation bill that was passed just  
before final adjournment did away with  
all but twenty-seven of the seventy-five  
standing committees of the Senate by  
abolishing all of the dead committees  
that had been created by former Con-  
gresses for the purpose of enabling the  
minority senators to receive money for  
clerk hire.

The old committees will continue to  
exist until July 1, however, and the  
committee on committees will have to  
draft two statutes, one for the seventy-  
six committees that will exist until the  
end of the fiscal year and another for  
the twenty-seven standing committees  
that will be in existence after June 30.

**MUNSING**  
PERFECT FITTING WEAR UNION SUITS

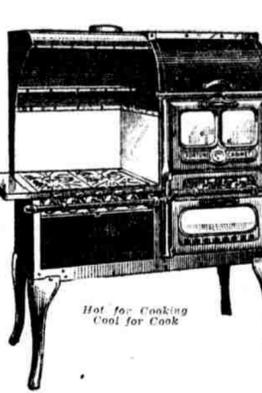
*A Distinguished Service Label*

Munsingwear fits and covers  
the form perfectly—the fit lasts and  
stands the laundry test. That's why  
millions of particular people insist on  
Munsingwear summer garments, sheer  
and cool,—they weigh only a few  
ounces.

Don't say underwear—say Munsing-  
wear—offered in every required style  
and size for men, women, children.

**The Satisfaction Lasts**





# This is gas range week. Go today and see the

## FORTUNE GAS RANGE

This is the range that bakes so perfectly and  
so economically—that is so beautifully finished.

Glass doors permit you to see progress of baking without opening. The  
FORTUNE Gas Range is a standard Abram Cox Stove Company product—  
made like the famous NOVELTY goods of FLEX-O-TUF iron—strong and  
durable.

On exhibition at any U. G. I. salesroom or the following reliable  
dealers:

- Wm. G. Meyer, 310 W. Diamond St.
- George Patterson, 4736 N. Front St.
- Alex. Meldrum, 2249 N. Front St.
- Frank Dukes, 4829 Ridge Sun Ave.
- Harry Silwell, 1303 & Windmill Sts.
- George Engel, 2423 Germantown Ave.
- Thomas Henry, 5382 N. 5th St.
- E. C. Kauffman, Southampton, Pa.
- Conrad D. Ekeham, 2817 Kensington Ave.
- J. J. Kelly, 5093 Lancaster Ave.
- Chas. Rapp, 720 Lycoming St.
- J. J. Hunt, 7320 Rising Sun Ave.
- Frank Egan, 5093 Old York Road.
- H. A. Hertsch, 7929 Oxford Pike.
- Wm. Hoyle, 134 W. Allegheny Ave.
- Philip Cohen, 1129 N. 3d St.
- E. Herman Moser, 5341 N. 5th St.
- R. G. Weir, 237 St. Girard Ave.
- Kinkert & Sheppard Co.,  
Frankford Ave. & Paul St.
- W. J. Walters, 109 S. 40th St.
- W. J. Leublan, 134 N. 25d St.
- Geo. W. Palmer & Son, 3512 Market St.
- Geo. E. Wahl, 3035 Lancaster Ave.
- Thos. J. Luttrell, 2830 Market St.
- Wm. S. Bonnell, 9 N. 40th St.
- Timmermann & Co., 41 N. 40th St.
- L. W. Harrington, 4625 Woodland Ave.
- F. J. McJarry & Bro., 4328 Lancaster Ave.
- John F. Fallon, 2327 N. 19th St.
- Joe V. Kelly, 40th St. above Lancaster Ave.
- E. B. Clark, 231 N. 43d St.
- Waller D. Rhea, 38th St. & Haverford Ave.
- J. Borden & Co., 621 N. 19th St.
- Adm. N. 1808 N. 12th St.
- G. V. Lindgren, 1338 Jackson St.
- J. Kistler & Son, 2002 Market St.
- J. C. F. Frachsel, 230 Arch St.
- Wm. Mondscheln & Co.,  
1627 W. Susquehanna Ave.  
Jacob Rath, 19 E. Chelton Ave.
- Geo. W. Powers, 3627 Chew St.
- George W. Childs, Jr., 2531 W. Lehigh Ave.
- J. & G. Sutton, 2124 E. Chelton Ave.
- Charles E. Smith, 17 E. Conover St.
- Harry Thomas, 69 E. Wistar St.
- A. H. Walker, 3529 N. 20th St.
- George G. Ward, 1324 S. 17th St.
- Fred H. Powell, 1811 W. Columbia Ave.
- H. L. Richter, 5424 Germantown Ave.
- John A. McVeigh, 2001 Ridge Ave.
- George Schwinn, 1524 W. York St.
- T. T. Rockwell, 629 N. 19th St.
- John J. Harger, 2318 W. Columbia Ave.
- A. J. Holsinger, 1628 S. 30th St.
- Wm. S. Gorges, 1910 W. Susquehanna Ave.
- J. J. Helms, 2824 Columbia Ave.
- James G. Nitterour, 17 W. Hiltzhouse St.
- Charles W. Kaessler, 1820 N. 28th St.
- J. H. Matthes, 1625 S. 17th St.
- W. F. Hentschler & Bro., 2531 W. Girard Ave.
- Chas. W. Kaessler, 1820 N. 28th St.
- Davis & Hunsicker, Spencer St., Branchtown.
- James J. Duddy, 2724 Grays Ferry Road.
- Robert Baile Co., 815 S. 19th St.
- Daniel Galley, 1321 W. Venango St.
- Frank P. Dougherty, 1836 E. Passyunk Ave.
- George Smith, 3318 Cedar St.
- Frank A. Diehl, 2508 N. 17th St.
- Wm. Batzmann, 810 W. Morris St.
- G. W. Long, 1402 Federal St.
- Richard Firth, 23d & Wharton Sts.
- James J. Hallinan, 3216 Vine St.
- J. L. Buehler, 2721 Poplar St.
- C. H. Anthony, 2561 Germantown Ave.
- Anton Jakoby, 312 Kensington Ave.
- R. Hunter, 3516 Kensington Ave.
- H. Rider, 4401 N. Franklin St.
- Wm. Batzmann, 810 W. Morris St.
- A. Bittner, 1216 N. Fifth St.
- Gray & Horner, 1729 Columbia Ave.
- James Quicker & Son, 1545 Ridge Ave.
- Otto Geismeyer, 3711 N. Fifth St.

If you have a gas range and no coal range get a NOVELTY Tank Heater. It  
gives you plenty of hot water 24 hours a day for bathroom, kitchen and laundry.  
We make all types of Heating and Cooking apparatus, so can give you unpre-  
judiced advice as to which method is best for your particular home or building.  
Consult your dealer or telephone or write us, or, better still, come to our  
attractive Factory Showroom.

**ABRAM COX STOVE COMPANY**  
American and Dauphin Streets, Philadelphia  
Manufacturers of Boilers, Pipeless Heaters, Furnaces and Ranges in Philadelphia  
for 75 Years

# Champion

## Dependable Spark Plugs

**MORE de-  
pendable  
because of our  
No. 3450 Insu-  
lator and pat-  
ented asbestos  
gasket. Order  
a set specially  
designed for  
your car today.**



Champion  
A-13, 1/2 inch  
Price \$1.00  
for medium  
powered cars

Champion Spark Plug Company,  
Toledo, Ohio

Distributed by:

- Berrolin Rubber Co., 713 N. Broad  
St., Poplar 4132.
- Caball Motor Supply Co., Broad &  
Tenth Sts., Poplar 226.
- Gaul, Derr & Shearer Co., 217 N.  
Broad St., Spruce 226.
- J. H. McCullough & Son, 219 N.  
Broad St., Locust 4680.
- Geo. W. Nock Co., 1304 Race St.,  
Locust 2787.
- H. C. Roberts Elec. Sup. Co., 11th  
& Race Sts., Filbert 2010.
- Standard Supply & Equip. Co., 19th  
& Cherry Sts., Locust 4135.
- Supplies-Middle Rd., Co. 518 Com-  
merce St., Market 4650.

# The Fact is—

Over half the truck Tonnage  
of America is carried on  
**Firestone**  
TIRES

**THERE** are good reasons  
for Firestone Truck Tires  
carrying more than half  
America's truck tonnage.

Look at the trucks in this  
city that are mounted on  
Firestone Tires.

You'll find that they run faster,  
have fewer accidents, stand  
up better with less repairs,  
are operating with the lowest  
possible quantity of gasoline.

Our own service here in the  
city co-operates with Firestone